

# THE NEW APPORTIONMENT.

We resume the consideration of the apportionment, and, by way of elucidation, and as matter of reference, publish the table promised in our last. In this table, a column is added, containing the free white male population over 21 years of age. This column is intended for the purpose of showing the number of persons in each new county, competent, by age, to become parties to suits at law; as the remote distance which the inhabitants of the various territories prayed to be organized as counties, was the only argument used by the advocates of new counties, in the Legislature, which possessed even the semblance of plausibility. The new counties are marked thus \* and those informed on the subject, as to the proportion which litigants bear to the whole population, can now ascertain by calculation or otherwise, what proportion of the 331 of N. Angu, of the 331 of Ozark, of the 338 of Andrew, etc., stood in need of a court house a few miles nearer than the one they had. The counties from which the new counties have been taken are marked thus, as a matter of information.

As we mentioned in our last, that 1720 is the average equitable, democratic ratio of constituent population to a representative, under the last census, it will be seen by reference to the accompanying table, that by the creation of the fifteen new counties, the number of counties having less than this population, has been increased from sixteen to forty-two! These 42 counties contain 50,191 free white male inhabitants; which, according to an apportionment based upon population alone, would be entitled to but twenty-nine representatives; as it is, they have forty-two, which is thirteen more than they are entitled to. By this means, the other 33 counties are defrauded of this number—13 representatives. The average constituency of each of those 42 representatives is 1195 only; and the allowance of a representative to this number, in those 42 counties has the effect of increasing the ratio of constituent population to precisely 2100, on the representatives of the other 33 counties—making an average difference of 905 constituents, between the representatives of the two classes of counties.

The distribution of representation among the other 33 counties having to be made "according to the free white male inhabitants therein," and as the necessarily increased average of 2100, it follows as a matter of course, according to the rule of distribution which we adopted in our last, of requiring a county to contain at least a ratio and a half of population, to be entitled to two representatives; that in the present case no county containing less than 3150, could be entitled to two representatives; [this number being 2100, and its half, 1050 added together.] And no county containing less than two and a half ratios, or 5250, could be entitled to three representatives. According to this rule, the following distribution of representation would have been made.—[See the table.]

From No. 1 to No. 62, Caldwell to Washington inclusive, 62 counties at one representative each, make, 62 reps.  
From No. 63 to No. 75, Clay to Howard inclusive, 13 counties, at two representatives each, makes, 26 reps.  
Boone, three representatives, 3 reps.  
St. Louis, eight representatives, 8 reps.  
99

—leaving one member to be added to Washington, to make up the 100. This the Legislature did; and in the superabundance of their love, of one kind, for St. Louis, and their love of another kind, for Howard, they took one from the "inner and gave it to the latter." But with the exception of this single instance, of wronging St. Louis, for the benefit and reward of Howard, the Legislature have rigidly adapted the system of apportionment among the 33 counties, that we employed in our former article, for apportionment among the 15 more populous counties. The fact is, there was no other mode, which could be called system, for them to adopt.

Thus, we have shown the rule by which the above distribution was made; and that it is identical to the same which was mentioned by us in our former article upon this subject, as being the only one available under the constitution; with the exception, however, of the act of injustice done St. Louis, for the purpose of bestowing a bounty upon Howard. As the same party, and same individuals who passed the apportionment, passed the new county law also, we are compelled, not only to believe, but to know, that there were at least some of the members of the majority who passed these laws, who knew what effect the creation of new counties would have upon the apportionment, no matter how ignorant of these effects the balance of them might have been. One of the better informed leaders in this business, from Lincoln, upon being informed that the creation of only fifteen new counties, would have the effect of reducing the representation of his county from two to one, observed, "if that is the effect, I will say, 'get thee behind me Satan.'" Yet he afterwards voted for both the new county and apportionment bills. That some of the majority knew the effect which the creation of new counties would have upon the apportionment is further evidenced by the repeated refusal of that majority in the House, to order the committee on new counties, to furnish the House with an estimate of the population of the new counties, and of the population remaining to the counties from which the new were taken. Mr. Bailey, of St. Charles, early in the stage of the new county movement, made this motion which was promptly voted down. When the question came up in committee of the whole, Mr. Coulter, of the same county, made the same motion, which was adopted, but after a recess, and consultation, and explanation, and a little drilling, one of those who voted in the majority moved a reconsideration, which was carried, and the order was rescinded. And if we recollect rightly, between those times, Mr. Wood, of Clay, under the same motion, which was voted down. So that all information was deliberately suppressed, lest some of the majority, who perchance might have too much conscience and honesty to participate in this flagrant outrage and violence upon the democratic principle of equal representation which the leaders mediated, might balk, and go against this new county measure, and they, and Colonel Benton, be in the minority in the next Legislature. Another evidence of the knowledge of the leaders as to the effects of this new county measure, is, that one of its most ardent advocates, while the question was pending, went to an opponent of his on the same question, and exhorted him to perseverance in opposition to new counties, observing, that "PRINCIPLE WILL FINALLY TRIUMPH." Not one particle of information was known in either house, as to the population of the new and divided counties, until Parsons made his speech just before the final vote was taken, when he read the same from a paper which he held in his hand, and still being the sole possessor

of the information, which he gave, there was none prepared to reply to him. How moral honesty, and so much political dishonesty, can be, if they can be united together in the same person, is a problem insoluble by us; and only in case that there is such an affinity, can the leaders in this new county creation and apportionment, be morally honest, while at the same time they are politically so dishonest.

Having made the foregoing observations, of a more general nature, we come now to consider the apportionment more in detail, and to exhibit to view a few of the many beauties, and inconsistencies and democratic features, of the Bentonian stamp, which it embodies. And in this, we hardly know where to begin, there are so many excellent starting points. But we must begin somewhere; and for the purpose of taking time for consideration, we defer the further analysis of this subject until another day.

No.	Name	781	287
1.	Caldwell	781	287
2.	Ripley	788	281
3.	Taney	793	279
4.	Andrew	871	324
5.	Clarke	900	401
6.	Niangua*	900	331
7.	Ozark*	950	334
8.	Andrew*	950	398
9.	Nodaway*	950	398
10.	Livingston*	950	398
11.	Lincoln*	1,000	382
12.	Bates*	1,000	384
13.	Shelby*	1,000	397
14.	Shannon*	1,050	385
15.	Miller	1,096	382
16.	Carroll	1,132	488
17.	Linn	1,160	369
18.	Grundy*	1,175	466
19.	Newtown	1,177	444
20.	Van Buren†	1,178	453
21.	Henry River†	1,193	441
22.	Jasper*	1,200	468
23.	St. Clair*	1,200	441
24.	Clinton	1,227	513
25.	Bartt*	1,247	458
26.	Pulaski†	1,247	477
27.	Osage*	1,277	528
28.	Gasconade†	1,277	528
29.	Pettus	1,284	516
30.	Wright*	1,300	498
31.	St. Genevieve	1,318	440
32.	Adair*	1,350	519
33.	Suddard	1,364	578
34.	Daviess	1,381	525
35.	Wayne	1,404	481
36.	St. Francois	1,408	532
37.	Madison	1,415	509
38.	Macon†	1,580	690
39.	Scotland*	1,600	634
40.	Morgan†	1,650	631
41.	Lewis†	1,703	675
42.	Crawford	1,717	632
43.	Lade*	1,809	662
44.	Monigomery	1,832	651
45.	Chariton	1,835	757
46.	Saline	1,849	749
47.	Warren	1,849	744
48.	Benton	1,863	712
49.	New Madrid	2,077	874
50.	Jefferson	2,084	773
51.	Johnson	2,095	816
52.	Polk†	2,147	781
53.	Ralls	2,265	910
54.	Greene*	2,589	978
55.	Buchanan†	2,598	1,046
56.	Scott	2,698	1,122
57.	La Fayette	2,724	1,128
58.	Perry	2,725	1,138
59.	Lincoln	2,786	1,086
60.	Randolph	2,863	1,087
61.	Ray	2,948	1,143
62.	Washington	3,015	1,113
63.	Clay	3,268	1,265
64.	Franklin	3,385	1,360
65.	Jackson	3,437	1,374
66.	St. Charles	3,639	1,754
67.	Cape Girardeau	3,882	1,563
68.	Platte	4,016	1,651
69.	Monroe	4,062	1,600
70.	Pike	4,280	1,746
71.	Cooper	4,371	1,697
72.	Cole	4,415	1,792
73.	Callaway	4,435	1,683
74.	Marion	4,586	1,986
75.	Howard	4,981	1,981
76.	Boone	5,443	2,093
77.	St. Louis	17,104	10,211
		172,030	71,237

From the National Intelligencer.

## THE MISSION TO SPAIN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 1, 1841.

MESSRS. GALE & SEATON.—I had intended, while the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was under consideration, to have called the attention of Congress to the extraordinary expenses of the mission to Spain, from 1829 to 1836, but was prevented by a resolution of the House arresting debate before that part of the bill was reached to which the subject properly appertained. With regard to the authenticity of the facts stated, I will observe that they have been obtained from the archives of the State Department, and may be relied on as accurate.

Cornelius P. Van Ness was appointed Minister to Spain on the 23d September, 1829 and his mission was terminated on the 1st October, 1836, being services of five years and seven days. Mr. Van Ness continued at Madrid, notwithstanding his recall, claiming to be Minister till the 21st December, 1836, being a period of service for which he claims the emoluments of office, of six years and three months. Mr. Forsyth says that Mr. Van Ness was recalled on the 1st October, 1836, and refuses to allow him any compensation for his gratuitous residence after his recall. Mr. Van Ness says that, in consequence of the death of Mr. Berry, who was his successor, and who died at Liverpool on the 30th of August, 1835, he felt at liberty to remain at the mission.

The controversy between Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Van Ness as to the question whether Van Ness was Minister after the 1st October, 1835, is most singular, and to state it fully would greatly extend this communication, and involve Mr. Van Ness in a matter which will no doubt become a subject of judicial investigation.

My main purpose is to call the attention of Congress to the enormous expenditure which has been charged on account of this mission, with a hope that this and all other diplomatic accounts will be closely and thoroughly investigated.

Mr. Van Ness was in office, as Mr. Forsyth asserts, (and he is the best possible witness,) for the period of five years and seven days. He was authorized to draw on the Bank of the United States at London for his salary, outfit, &c., and he has gotten into his hands the sum of \$98,608 31. The regular compensation would be, \$29,000 outfit, \$15,175 salary, and \$2,250 return allowance, making altogether \$46,425. How is the balance of this sum accounted for? Mr. Van Ness claims yet a balance of about \$2,100, while the Secretary of State makes a balance against him of \$2,418 41.

If Mr. Forsyth be right, this balance of

\$26,418 41 should have been paid into the Treasury in the fall of 1835, or rather should not have been extracted from it. Mr. Van Ness, however, married a Spanish lady in Madrid, in the month of December, 1835, and continued his residence there until the fall or winter of 1839. 1840, thus holding and using this large sum for more than five years. He has not yet been brought to a settlement, and, having possession of the money, will be in no hurry to come to a settlement.

Some of Mr. Van Ness' charges for contingencies are somewhat extraordinary. I will state some of them:

Postage and franking,	\$4,398 95
Translations,	3,300 00
Stationery,	1,324 62
Expenses in following the Court of Spain in changes of residence,	4,457 10
Office rent,	1,722 92
Illuminations and dressing house,	235 20
Present, 620 00	
In the month of March, 1836, Mr. Barry was appointed Minister to succeed Mr. Van Ness, and as before stated died on his way to his mission. His representatives drew from the Treasury for his outfit \$9,000, return allowance \$2,250, and salary and other charges, the entire sum of 14,514 75.	
Mr. Eaton was appointed to the same mission in the spring of 1836, and up to the 21st of December, 1836, when he reached Cadiz, was entitled to \$14,162 for outfit and salary. The Secretary of Legation is by law entitled to \$2,000 per annum.	
The expenses as charged to his mission, and actually drawn from the Treasury, from the 22d of September, 1836, till the 21st of December, 1836, being about six years and three months, are as follows:	
Mr. Van Ness,	\$98,508 31
Mr. Barry,	14,514 75
Mr. Eaton,	14,162 00
Secretary of Legation,	14,500 00
	\$141,785 06

Respectfully, R. HAWES.

## LAST NIGHT OF THE SESSION.

We select the following from among the facts which transpired, or were communicated to the House of Representatives, just before the close of the session on the 3d inst.

THANKS TO SPEAKER HUNTER.

Mr. Briggs said he respectfully asked the attention of the House for one moment. He rose to offer the usual tribute of respect to the presiding officer of this House. For that purpose he would send a resolution to the Chair, and hoped it would receive the cordial and unanimous approbation of every gentleman present.

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to the Hon. Robert M. T. Hunter for the able, impartial, and dignified manner in which he has discharged the duties of the Chair during the 26th Congress.

This resolution was read, and on the question being put thereon, (by Mr. Dromgoole, who temporarily occupied the Chair,) it was agreed to, unanimously.

## BRITISH SEIZURES AND SEARCHES AND SLAVE TRADE.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1841.

To the House of Representatives.  
I transmit to the House of Representatives, in compliance with their resolution of the 30th January last, a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying documents.

M. VAN BUREN.

The report of the Secretary of State merely communicates copies of papers called for by the House, in relation to recent seizures or searches of any of our vessels upon the coast of Africa or elsewhere by the British cruisers or authorities, and the cause of the same, and the authority under which made; and of correspondence between the Government of the United States and Great Britain relating to the African slave trade since 3d March, 1837; as well as communications from N. P. Trist, Consul of the United States at Havana, relating to the African slave trade. The documents are exceedingly numerous and will make, when printed, a large volume.

## POST OFFICE INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

A communication was received from the Post Office Department, accompanied by a statement of the incidental expenses of the Department for the year ending 30th June, 1840.

From this statement it appears that there was paid during the year as follows:

For wrapping paper	\$17,502 52
For office furniture	6,295 23
For advertising	38,792 24
For mail bags	43,916 75
For blanks	58,857 97
For locks, keys, and stamps	11,157 81
For depositions and mail agents	19,872 60
For clerks for offices	214,789 80
Miscellaneous	49,629 03
Total,	\$440,775 04

## INDIAN DISBURSEMENTS.

From the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department with copies of such accounts as have been rendered by persons charged with the disbursement or application of moneys, goods or effects for the benefit of the Indians, from the 1st October, 1839, to 30th September, 1840, with a list of the names of all persons to whom moneys or effects have been delivered within the period—specifying the amount and objects, the same amount accounted for, and the balance in the hands of agents.

From this statement it appears that—  
The whole amount drawn from the Treasury during the year, and placed in the hands of agents was \$2,132,141 32

Of which there has been account—1,710,433 00

Leaving unaccounted for \$421,708 32

## EMIGRANTS.

From the Department of State, with a statement of the number and description of passengers who arrived in the U. States, from foreign countries, in the year 1840, so far as returns have been received at the Department. The returns are incomplete; they, however, show that 115,206 persons came to the United States, by sea, during the year.

A GOOD STORY.—The "Spy in Washington," who is always cracking excellent jokes, tells the following good 'un in one of his late letters:

Mr. —, a Representative from Virginia, was taken ill. His Physicians, after a few days' attendance, expressed apprehensions that he would not recover. Mr. —, continuing to grow worse, sent for a friend, to whom he communicated the apprehensions of his physician, and then said in a solemn manner, "Now, my friend I have a favor to ask; if I should die, do not let me be buried at the expense of Congress, for by G—, it is unconstitutional."

## THE NEXT U. S. SENATE.

We annex a list of the members elect, whose terms commence on the 4th of March next, or who hold over from previous years, with the time when their various terms expire. Those marked thus \* are the friends of Gen. Harrison:

Maine.—Ruel Williams, 1845; \*George Evans, 1847.  
New Hampshire.—Franklin Pierce, 1843; Levi Woodbury, 1847.  
Vermont.—Sam'l. Prentiss, 1843; Sam'l. S. Phelps, 1845.  
Massachusetts.—\*Rufus Choate, 1845; \*Isaac C. Bates, 1847.  
Rhode Island.—\*N. F. Dixon, 1845; \*J. F. Simmons, 1847.  
Connecticut.—Perry Smith, 1845; \*J. W. Huntington, 1845.  
New York.—Silas Wright, 1843; \*N. P. Tallmadge, 1845.  
New Jersey.—\*S. L. Southard, 1845; \*J. W. Miller, 1847.  
Pennsylvania.—James Buchanan, 1843; D. W. Sturgeon, 1845.  
Delaware.—\*R. H. Bayard, 1845; \*Thomas Clayton, 1847.  
Maryland.—\*J. L. Kerr, 1843; \*W. D. Merrick, 1845.  
Virginia.—\*Wm. C. Rives, 1845; \*Wm. S. Archer, 1847.  
North Carolina.—\*W. A. Graham, 1843; \*W. P. Mangum, 1847.  
South Carolina.—\*W. C. Preston, 1843; \*J. C. Calhoun, 1847.  
Georgia.—A. Cuthbert, 1843; \*J. M. Berrien, 1847.  
Alabama.—C. C. Clay, 1843; Wm. R. King, 1847.  
Mississippi.—\*J. Henderson, 1845; R. J. Walker, 1847.  
Louisiana.—Alex. Mouton, 1843; \*Alex. Barrow, 1847.  
Tennessee.—A. O. P. Nicholson, 1845; Vannoy, 1847.  
Kentucky.—\*Henry Clay, 1843; \*J. T. Morehead, 1847.  
Ohio.—Wm. Allen, 1843; Benj. Tappan, 1845.  
Indiana.—\*Cliver H. Smith, 1843; \*Albert S. White, 1845.  
Illinois.—R. M. Young, 1843; S. McRoberts, 1847.  
Missouri.—Lewis F. Linn, 1843; T. H. Benton, 1845.  
Arkansas.—A. H. Sevier, 1845; Wm. S. Fulton, 1847.  
Michigan.—\*A. S. Porter, 1845; \*Wm. Woodbridge, 1847.

## PRESENTATION OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

The members of the Diplomatic Body, now in Washington, and accredited to the Government of the United States, were received by the President on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock. Mr. Fox, the British Minister, on being presented by the Secretary of State, made to the President the following address:

Sir: I have the honor to address you in the name of the Diplomatic Body accredited to the United States of America. We hasten, sir, to congratulate you upon your accession to the high office of President of this Republic, with the confidence of your fellow citizens have centered upon you. We speak the true sentiments of our respective Governments and countries, in offering this testimony of regard and respect for your person and for your station. We rejoice, sir, to have heard from your own lips, in your inaugural Address, the declaration of a virtuous desire to promote the relations of national friendship and peace between the United States and Foreign Powers; and we are happy to recognize in your personal character and qualities, the strongest assurance that the efforts of your Government will be faithfully directed to accomplish so wise and noble a purpose.

To this address the President of the United States made the following reply:

Sir: I received with great pleasure the congratulations you have been pleased to offer me in the name of the Distinguished Diplomatic Body now present, the Representatives of the most powerful and polished nations with whom the Republic which has honored me with the office of its Chief Magistrate has the most intimate relations—relations which I trust no sinister event will, for ages, interrupt.

"The sentiments contained in my late address to my fellow-citizens, and to which you have been pleased to allude, are those which will continue to govern my conduct through the whole course of my Administration. Lately one of the people, the undivided sovereigns of the country, and coming immediately from amongst them, I am enabled, with confidence, to say that in thus acting I shall be sustained by their undivided approbation."

I beg leave to add, sir, that both from duty and inclination I shall unite nothing in my power to contribute to your own personal happiness and that of the friends whom, on this occasion, you represent, as long as you may continue amongst us.

The other Ministers, with their Secretaries, and the persons attached to their respective Missions, were then successively presented to the President. The Minister of Russia, we learn, was prevented from being present, by indisposition, which we are happy to be able to say, is not serious.—Nat. Int.

## SEED-WHEAT.

Nothing is more emphatically to be condemned than the panning of imperfect or blighted seed-wheat; a blighted deterioration in the crop must be the consequence; blighted wheat may grow, but it will give an inferior yield; the plant will come up feebly, for, in its first germination, it is nourished by the milk placed by nature in the seed, for its early sustenance, until it rises to the surface and extends its coronal roots in search of food; and, if the seed be imperfect, it can yield this first and indispensable nourishment only in a very imperfect degree: experiments in relation to this matter have shown, that no practice can be worse than that of panning imperfect seed. The great rules in relation to animals holds perfect in its application to vegetables; if you desire to breed the best races, you must breed only from the best animals; defects and imperfections have always a great tendency to propagate themselves, and are always, in a greater or less degree, transmitted.—Professor Colman.

ADVERTISING.—Here's a good idea on the subject of advertising: "If a dealer has any article of which he wishes to make a quick return and consequently is willing to sell at a small profit, he is sure to advertise it; but if he means to make a large profit out of his customers, he is generally shy about it. Men and women who have their eye teeth cut will never deal at a store where they do not advertise." Remember that.

A most disastrous conflagration took place in Washington, Ga., on the night of the 24th ult. The total number of buildings destroyed was 55.

A splendid walking cane, made from part of a carriage of Gen. Washington, has been presented to Gen. Harrison by Bishop Meade, of Virginia.

# THE TIMES.



FAYETTE:  
SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1841.

Boon's Lick Times Office,  
Fayette, April 3d, 1841.

Subscribers who are in arrears to the TIMES, who may desire to stop their paper, are requested to transmit the amount due—at the same time, it is an old rule that "no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher." It is our intention to adhere to it. Delinquent subscribers are very apt to think it quite sufficient, after taking a paper as long as it may suit them, to order the Postmaster to return the same, and the publisher receives the paper back, marked by the Postmaster, REFUSED. Pleasant, very! However, we shall from this date publicly acknowledge the receipt of such favors, by inserting in our columns the name of every gentleman who returns the paper without paying the amount due, and shall retain the name and debt in our columns until the money is remitted to our office.

From the Post Master General.—Remittances by Mail.—A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter if written by himself.

Note.—Some subscribers may not be aware of this regulation. It will be seen that by requesting the postmaster where they reside to frank their letters containing subscription money, he will do so upon being satisfied that the letter contains nothing but what refers to the subscription.

Those indebted to the office of the Boon's Lick Times, for subscription, and those who wish to become subscribers, will please remit agreeably to the above regulation.

Persons living out of, or in distant counties in the State, wishing to become subscribers to the TIMES, must at the same time of forwarding their names, accompany them with the cash. We cannot, nor will not send our papers out of, or to distant parts in the State, without payment be made in advance. The reasons are obvious. Terms—\$3.00.

Our readers will doubtless recollect that we have frequently remarked that the democrats (!) of this county were under the control of one man, and that it was only necessary for him to say what he thought about any thing, or what his opinions on any subject were, to be generally received as orthodox. We were censured not a little for this, by our contemporary, and he tries to make light of it, after publishing the communications of the gentleman who it was understood wished to be the leader of the party in the State, for the last twelve months, in which he told the different editors in the State what to publish in their papers, and the people what to do. The editor of the Democrat says "who that knows the gentleman would ascribe to him such notions?" Why, the editor himself, knows him, and knows, too, from the tone of his communications last summer, which he incurably published, that nothing else could be inferred from the reading of them. The Argus and Democrat have been sparring for some time, and trying to make their respective readers believe that they are the advocates of the true democracy and that the other is advocating ultra federal opinions. The Democrat says that "the Argus is the worst enemy that the true democracy has in the State," and